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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,809	09/19/2003	Sridhar Kumar	010327-007810US	6629

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EXAMINER	
HOANG, HIEU T	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2452	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/665,809	KUMAR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HIEU T. HOANG	2452	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 January 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6,8-14,16 and 17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,6,8-14,16 and 17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 01/12/2009 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-14 and 16-17 are pending.

Response to Amendment

3. The 35 U.S.C. 112 rejection has been withdrawn due to the amendment.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they moot in view of new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: [0018] of the specification recites “router 8”; however, there is no router 8 found in fig. 1.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 12, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair et al. (US 2002/0103921, hereafter Nair) in view of Zheng et al. (US 6,611,522, hereafter Zheng).

8. For claim 12, Nair discloses a method for routing packet data over a communication network using a telecommunications device that includes a plurality of data processors, the method comprising:

- configuring a first set of data processors in the plurality of data processors for a first logical node in the telecommunications device; configuring a second set of data processors in the plurality of data processors for a second logical node in the telecommunications device ([0030], [0032], each logical node is a few line cards assigned to a service provider, each logical node controlled by a DSR router);
- managing routing paths within the first logical node with a first control processor distinct from the first set of data processors and managing routing paths within

the second logical node with a second control processor distinct from the second set of data processors ([0030], [0032], a DSR router controls direct switching of packet to and from ports (on line cards of a service carrier) under its control)

- receiving data associated with the first network service provider and; receiving data associated with the second network service provider ([0028], each DSR receives traffic of associated network or service);
- routing the data associated with the first network service provider through data processors of the first logical node according to a first mapping of the first control processor; and routing the data associated with the second network service provider through data processors of the second logical node according to a second mapping of the second control processor ([0027], [0030], route instantiations done by DSRs for each service provider to individual line cards).

Nair does not explicitly disclose routing the data between the data processors.

However, Zheng discloses using a module card to route communication between the line cards (or processors) (fig. 30, col. 9 line 66-col. 10 line 5, routing between line cards)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Nair and Zheng to route data among ports (or customer modems) or line cards belonging to a provider so that customers can communicate with each other or communication within an ISP can be implemented.

9. For claim 16, Nair-Zheng further discloses the first control processor manages data routing paths for the first network service provider and the second control processor manages data routing paths for the second network service provider (Nair, [0027]-[0032], carrier-class DSR routers for each service provider).

10. Claims 1-3, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair, in view of Zheng, and Chiu et al. (US 6,597,689, hereafter Chiu).

11. For claim 1, Nair discloses a telecommunications device for processing packet data received over a communications network, wherein the device includes a plurality of data processors, the device comprising:

a plurality of control processors ([0030], [0032], each logical node is a few line cards assigned to a service provider, each logical node controlled by a DSR router or a control processor), each control processor configured to manage data routing paths for data processors in the plurality of data processors ([0030], [0032], a DSR router controls direct switching of packet to and from ports (on line cards of a service carrier) under its control); and

a plurality of logical nodes, wherein each logical node includes one or more data processors in the telecommunications device and is associated with a control processor in the plurality of control processor ([0030], [0032], each logical node is a few line cards assigned to a service provider), such that each control processor is coupled to a first

data processor of its associated logical node (fig. 1, inherently each control processor is coupled to a first data processor it controls)

wherein each logical node is associated with a distinct network service provider ([0030], [0032], each logical node is a few line cards assigned to a service provider) and routes data for the network service provider using the one or more data processors included in the logical node according to the data routing paths ([0030], [0032], a DSR router controls direct switching of packet to and from ports (on line cards of a service carrier) under its control).

Nair does not explicitly disclose routing the data between the data processors.

However, Zheng discloses using a module card to route communication between the line cards (or processors) (fig. 30, col. 9 line 66-col. 10 line 5, routing between line cards)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Nair and Zheng to route data among ports or line cards belonging to a provider so that customers can communicate with each other or communication within an ISP can be implemented.

Nair-Zheng does not disclose the routing is according to the corresponding physical locations of the data processors in the telecommunications device, and each control processor manages data routing paths for the logical node in relation to said first data processor.

However, Chiu discloses the routing is according to the corresponding physical locations of the data processors in the telecommunications device (fig. 3 and 5, switch

card routes data for line cards according to line card slot number in a chassis, col. 26 lines 27-56, routing according to line card number).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Nair, Zheng and Chiu to efficiently route data according to physical location of line cards in a logical node of data processors.

12. For claim 2, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 1. Nair-Zheng-Chiu further discloses a power source configured to power the plurality of logical nodes (Chiu, fig. 3, power supply).

13. For claim 3, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 1. Nair-Zheng-Chiu further discloses a plurality of physical slots, wherein each of the plurality of data processors is coupled to a physical slot in the plurality of physical slots (Chiu, fig. 3, numbered physical slots with a line card in each).

14. For claim 17, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 1. Nair-Zheng-Chiu further discloses the packet data is formatted according to the OC3, OC12, OC148, Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet protocols (Chiu, fig. 5, OC3, T3, E3)

15. Claims 6, 8, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quiles et al. (US 7,065,072, hereafter Quiles), in view of Nair, Zheng and Chiu.

16. For claim 6, Quiles discloses a telecommunications shelf for sending packet data to destination on a communications network including a plurality of slots configured to connect to data processors, the shelf comprising:

- a first logical shelf including a first set of one or more data processors, wherein each data processor in the first set is connected to a first set of one or more slots in the plurality of slots; and a second logical shelf including a second set of one or more data processors, wherein each data processor in the second set is connected to a second set of one or more slots in the plurality of slots (fig. 2, each line card is a data processor connected to a slot, col. 4 lines 37-67, line cards belonging to a provider is a logical shelf, there are 3 logical shelves for 3 providers),
- a first control processor separate from the first set of data processors configured to manage data routing paths for data processors of the first set; (col. 4 lines 39-45 and 58-67, network interface card route data via line cards associated with each service provider according to data paths)
- wherein the first logical shelf is associated with a first network service provider that transfers data using the first set of one or more data processors and the second logical shelf is associated with a second network service provider that transfers data using the second set of one or more data processors (fig. 2, each line card is a data processor connected to a slot, col. 4 lines 37-67, line cards belonging to a provider is a logical shelf, there are 3 logical shelf for 3 providers).

Quiles does not explicitly disclose data routing paths are between data processors; and a second control processor separate from the second set of data processors configured to manage data routing paths for data processors of the second set.

However, Nair discloses using distinct distributed service routers (DSRs) (read as control processors) for routing data within a service carrier's line cards (read as a logical node) ([0028]-[0032], DSR switching packets to and from ports under its control, DSR and a few line cards associated with a carrier or service provider)

Zheng discloses using a module card to route communication between the line cards (or processors) (fig. 30, col. 9 line 66-col. 10 line 5, routing between line cards)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quiles, Nair, Zheng to route data among ports or line cards belonging to a provider so that customers can communicate with each other or communication within an ISP can be implemented.

Quiles-Nair-Zheng does not disclose the routing is according to the corresponding physical locations of the data processors in the corresponding logical shelf.

However, Chiu discloses the routing is according to the corresponding physical locations of the data processors in the telecommunications device (fig. 3 and 5, switch card routes data for line cards according to line card slot number in a chassis, col. 26 lines 27-35, routing according to line card number).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quiles, Nair, Zheng and Chiu to route data according to physical location of line cards in a chassis that are assigned to a certain network service provide to simplify system design and implementation.

17. For claim 8, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 6. Quiles-Nair-Zheng-Chiu further discloses the first control processor is configured to manage data routing paths for the first entity and the second control processor is configured to manage data routing paths for the second entity (Quiles, col. 4 lines 39-45 and 58-67, network interface cards are control processors for routing data for each service provider via line cards associated with that provider, Nair, [0030]-[0032], DSR routing for each provider)

18. For claim 11, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 6. Quiles-Nair-Zheng-Chiu further discloses comprising a power source configured to provide power to the first and second set of one or more data planes in the first and second logical shelves (Chiu, fig. 3, power supply).

19. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair-Zheng-Chiu and further in view of Van Doren (US 2001/0037435).

20. For claim 4, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 3. Nair-Zheng-Chiu does not disclose a data path from a first physical slot location to a second physical slot location in the device is mapped to a third physical slot location to a fourth physical slot location.

However, Van Doren discloses the same (fig. 5, [0007], [0011], [0013], a multiprocessor system that has common address space for multiple partitions or logical nodes, each comprising processors; routing messages are associated with a routing context which is looked up in a routing table to determine which physical location the corresponding processor can be found)

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Nair, Zheng, Chiu and Van Doren to provide an efficient means for flexible configuration and partitioning in a computing system (Van Doren, [0010]) so that route mapping can be done to translate a route for a partition of processors assigned to a provider to physical location of its processor.

21. Claims 9, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Quiles-Nair-Zheng-Chiu and further in view of Van Doren.

22. For claim 9, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 6. Quiles-Nair-Zheng-Chiu does not disclose the first control processor is configured to map data routing paths based on a physical location of the data processors in the first set of data processors.

Van Doren discloses the first control processor is configured to map data routing paths based on a physical location of the data processors in the first set of data processors (Van Doren, [0047], an address mapping technique that uses logical ID of a logical partition QBB to translate starting address to physical location of a certain processor).

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Quiles-Nair-Zheng-Chiu and Van Doren to provide an efficient means for flexible configuration and partitioning in a computing system (Van Doren, [0010]) so that route mapping can be done to translate a route for a partition of processors assigned to a provider to physical location of its processor.

23. For claim 10, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 9.

24. Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nair-Zheng and further in view of Van Doren.

25. For claim 13, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 12.

Nair-Zheng discloses multiple data processors in form of a slot array of line cards on each shelf, each associated with a physical location (Zheng, fig. 1, 2). Nair-Zheng does not explicitly disclose receiving data associated with the first network service provider comprises receiving data for a first routing data path from a first location to a second location in the telecommunications device, and further comprising determining a

third and fourth location in the telecommunications device in which to route the data associated with the first network service provider, wherein routing the data associated with the first network service provider comprises routing the data from a data processor in the third location to a data processor in the fourth location, the third and fourth data processors included in the first set of data processors.

Van Doren discloses an address mapping technique that uses logical ID of a logical partition QBB to translate address to physical location of a processor, for instance, mapping the first entity's first location to the third location and the first entity's second location to the fourth location, wherein the third and fourth locations are in one logical partition specifically for that entity (fig. 5, [0007], [0011], [0013], [0047]).

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Nair, Zheng and Van Doren to provide an efficient means for flexible configuration and partitioning in a computing system (Van Doren, [0010]) so that route mapping can be done to translate a route for a partition of processors assigned to a provider to physical location of its processor.

26. For claim 14, the claim is rejected for the same rationale as in claim 13.

Conclusion

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure and is disclosed in form PTO 392.

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu T. Hoang whose telephone number is 571-270-1253. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kenny S Lin/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2452

HH